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Author's Punctuation and Punctuation Synonymy in Artistic Text

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ANNOTATION

In this article, among the occasional units used in the literary text, punctuational synonymy, which performs a certain stylistic function, and the author's punctuation, as well as theoretical information about the punctuation norm, are highlighted. In addition, the development of writing and punctuation marks and their influence on each other, as well as the individual use of punctuation marks by the artist for poetic purposes in artistic works are comparatively analyzed. As a solution to these phenomena, it was pointed out that it is necessary to use the punctuation marks that obey the strict rules and the punctuation marks used from the point of view of the author's style, distinguishing from each other.

KEYWORDS: punctuation, author's punctuation, denotative synonymy, separate clause, conjunction, conjunction without conjunction.

Introduction

In contemporary Uzbek linguistics, many studies have been conducted on the semantic-functional possibilities, linguopathic features of the lexicon of artistic works, and their study in the lexical-stylistic aspect. In particular, the artistic word performs the communicative function of conveying the ideas and thoughts of the creator to the reader, as well as the "carrier" of abstract concepts such as intuition, perception, thinking, imagination, memory, emotion, will. In addition, the creator uses only occasional words from the lexical tools that express functional and emotional-expressive color, as well as various poetic abbreviations and neologisms, which are limited to the artistic speech, and are used in order to ensure the proportionality of the fragments specific to this speech.

Main part

Scientific research works dedicated to the study of the language of Uzbek fiction can be divided into three types in terms of character:

1. Works on general issues of learning the language of literary literature.
2. Works on learning the language of a work of art in the linguistic aspect.
3. Works on learning the language of a work of art in the aspect of literary studies. [1.5-p]

The above studies mainly reflect on the artistic word, which is the main working tool of the artistic style, and its shades of meaning within this style. In particular, we can see that in the artistic style, the means of representation of the language (tropes and syntactic figures) are the main opportunity to express emotional and expressive subtleties. Also, in artistic speech, the language serves to create a unique image, character, and realistic landscape, and to show high imagery. [2.45-p]

As a result of today's research, we can see that the linguopoetic features of the artistic text are not only manifested by the poetic lexicon, but also that the punctuation marks, which are inextricably linked with the syntax, play an important role in them. These processes show that the study of punctuation marks in the Uzbek language and their stylistic features in literary texts is gaining importance. In addition to influencing the syntactic construction and intonation of the sentence, punctuation marks also impose a certain functional and emotional-expressive color on the semantic structure of sentences and the purpose of expression. Punctuation marks are used as an important writing tool in the correct, expressive, logical presentation of written speech, in its condensing, and in showing the mutual meaningful relations of parts of written speech. The service of punctuation marks is important in determining the content, syntactic structure, meaning and grammatical relations between parts of a written text.

The analysis of artistic texts based on the characteristics of space and time allows us to identify three methods that form specific thematic directions:

- The role of punctuation marks in creating character traits of characters. In this, the author skillfully uses the functions of punctuation marks in the artistic work, which, together with oral speech, help to distinguish certain qualities and characteristics of the characters in the work: Mishashning odatlaridan biri shu ediki, har ikki soʻzning birida «onangni...» said. Muhammadiyor yolgʻuz: — Turkistonda birinchi m...m...m...m...artaba tia...t...t...tr, — dedi-da, fikrgʻa toldi. Bokuli muharrir biroz oʻturub, turub ketdi;
- The place of punctuation in space and time in the text. In this case, the reader tenses using punctuation marks: — Ota, bu butangizga bir nima deng. Esini yigʻib olsin. Orqalab yurgan gunohlari ham yetarli, endi nikoksiz xotin bilan... hamda makon: Toshkent — Andijon — Toshkent muntazam qatnovlarining tiklanishi! understands the concepts. In these places, many dots and dashes were used to save language units.
- The role of punctuation marks in the “natural” perception of reality. In this case, we understand that the components of the constructions with quotation marks are delivered to the listener without change and in the form of a proper sentence.: — Kiraveramizmi? — asked Gulchehra.
- Ha, — dedi Samad va birinchi boʻlib ichkariga qadam qoʻydi.

It is known that constructions with a derivative sentence and its simple form transformed into a possessive sentence are considered synonyms, but we can see the superiority of the expressive state in the zero form (without punctuation marks).

It can be seen from the research that currently there is no single standard for the definition of punctuation marks and its main principles in linguistics. A narrow concept of punctuation marks is accepted as a set of signs used for semantic articulation of written speech, as well as representing expressive features in accordance with the author's communicative goals. It is known that punctuation marks are multifunctional. Their general and private duties differ from each other. General functions include semantic, syntactic, expressive and stylistic features. Common functions perform a specific task in all text structures (sentence,

period, microtext, macrotext). Specific functions are special qualities characteristic of each punctuation mark, which indicate specific grammatical and semantic features of syntactic units or parts of the text. Based on the communicative-pragmatic principle, it implies the use of punctuation marks, taking into account their pragmatic features, depending on the purpose of the communication process.

Punctuation marks are an auxiliary tool that conveys all the feelings, thoughts, and important information of the author to the reader. "Author's punctuation" means a system of punctuation characteristic of a certain author's style, the main purpose of which is to give emotional expressiveness to a sentence, to highlight its important parts. This process in the literary text is manifested by two phenomena related to the use of punctuation marks: the author's punctuation and the synonymy of punctuation marks.

The concept of "author's punctuation" is a system of punctuation characteristic of the author's individual style, which serves to give a certain expressiveness according to the tasks and goals, to highlight the important part, and serves the author's communicative goals.

Research on punctuation shows that there are no punctuation marks that are restricted to a certain style, like occasional words, but only certain functions of punctuation can create stylistic possibilities. The general norms and rules for the use of punctuation marks are determined depending on the speech situation and the methodological functions of the literary language.

The stylistic characteristic of punctuation is in a broad sense and includes the individual style of using punctuation marks - the author's style. In particular, language units expressing thoughts are diverse, and the punctuation rules in them are common to all sentences, but sometimes punctuation marks are characteristic of a certain style of speech.

In addition to influencing the syntactic construction and intonation of the sentence, punctuation marks also impose a certain functional and emotional-expressive color on the semantic structure of sentences and the purpose of expression. In particular, the synonymy of punctuation marks, which is considered a component of the author's punctuation, plays an important role in revealing poetic possibilities. It is known that the phenomenon of synonymy between language units occurs based on different criteria:

- closeness of conceptual content;
- identification of the real situation;
- positional specificity;
- uniqueness or similarity of grammatical meaning;
- the similarity of the semantic structure of the sentence;
- structural and semantic similarity;
- similarity of syntactic task. [3.92-p]

The phenomenon of punctuation synonymy in Russian and European linguistics is such names as "authorial punctuation", "optional punctuation", "variability in punctuation", "synonymy of punctuation", "paradigmatic punctuation", "conditional mark in the text", "conditional mark in the communicative task" is conducted with [4.32-p] K. Nazarov, who studied this phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics, uses the term "signal synonymy" [5.8-p]. Although there are differences in the naming of the above terms, all terms mean synonymous punctuation marks chosen arbitrarily by the author.

The second component of the author's punctuation, i.e., the phenomenon of synonymy of punctuation marks, consists in using a synonym expressing expressiveness instead of a neutral punctuation mark carrying the main load in the text.

It is known from the analysis of the text that the author of a work of art is different from the author in the text. He reflects his worldview in the work, that is, the author's intentions, the author's point of view, the world model, the main idea of the text. And the reader imagines a special model of the author's worldview by understanding the means of the artistic text. As a result, the triad of "author - text – reader" (author's worldview - artistic text - model of the author's worldview) is revealed. Author's punctuation and punctuational synonymy play an important role in this process.

The use of punctuational synonymy is not regulated by clear rules. Their use for poetic purposes varies depending on the communicative function of the text or emotional-expressive and stylistic color. These changes include:

- instead of the neutral punctuation mark, to increase the expressiveness of the text, use a synonym that expresses a stronger color;
- formation of the author's individual style by using the synonymy of punctuation marks;
- on the basis of the internal laws of the language, goals such as compliance of punctuation marks with written design requirements emerge.

Who is he standing on high waiting?

Who is he who has a big secret in his heart? (Zebo Mirza)

It can be observed from these verses that the attributive construction separated by the change of order is not used by a comma punctuation mark, but a hyphen is used in order to express the qualities listed above.

Depending on the functional possibilities of punctuation marks, an exclamation mark is used if the vocative clause usually has a comma or emotionality. If you look at the following verses, you can see that this function is assigned to the hyphen according to the author's individual style:

What I thought, Layla

Zulfig Zarafshanin, I'm not late.

Wow, wow, wow,

the heart wants a flower - nadim. (Veteran)

The punctuation marks used in many poetic texts are determined based on the writer's communicative position in expressing semantic relations and abstract concepts in various syntactic constructions. In particular, the choice of punctuation marks helps the writer express very subtle semantic meanings, draw the reader's attention to the main concepts, and show their special importance.

Research shows that in the text, expressive punctuation "load carrier" takes the place of neutral punctuation, and this process creates the phenomenon of synonymy. The synonymy of punctuation marks serves to attract the listener's attention and increase the expressiveness of the text in connection with the author's purpose. Therefore, in punctuational synonymy, the author chooses a punctuation mark depending on his style, and the purpose of using one or another mark is to convey a certain meaning to the listener.

We can see several reasons for the synonymous use of punctuation marks:

- lack of a strict standard for the use of some punctuation marks;
- polyfunctionality of punctuation marks in context;
- the author's avoidance of repetition of certain characters, i.e. monotony;
- choosing punctuation marks that ensure the expressiveness of the text to express the author's purpose.

It should be noted that based on the above events, it is wrong to conclude that punctuation marks are synonymous with all artists. While some authors prefer the choice of punctuation marks in their work, we can see that others use them without departing from the theoretical rules. This process, on the one hand, gives the opportunity to use the whole variety of syntactic constructions in a sentence, and on the other hand, it serves to highlight any element in the text.

The author's punctuation, created in the period when the rules of punctuation were not fully standardized, also caused the emergence of synonymy of punctuation marks [6.53-p]. Choosing a synonym from punctuation does not mean using any of its equivalents. Different polyphonic features of punctuation are combined depending on the form and content of the text.

Different features of "synonymy of punctuation" and "author's punctuation" phenomena are highlighted in the research. In particular, the synonymy of punctuation marks, as noted above, consists in choosing the stronger poetic possibility depending on the goals and intentions of the author. In some cases, incorrect use of punctuation synonyms can create a functional asymmetry of form and content:

Woe to the condition of those who do not know the essence of their life, those who are indifferent (V. Pascal).

The lives of those who are only happy and carefree behind the recklessness and immorality, the lives of those who think lightly are not worth even a penny (I. Kant).

Conclusion

From the above examples, it can be seen that the single-sided comma separation of separated parts does not allow to distinguish them from united parts.

In short, punctuation is one of the components of the author's punctuation of synonymy. This phenomenon can be considered a natural process based on the communicative possibilities of the text.

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